



BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1969

including

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Chief Public Health Inspector

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Chief Public Health Inspector

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman F. G. WEBB

Members:

Councillor J. R. BROWN
Councillor W. M. BROWN
Councillor Mrs. B. M.
DISMORE-WRIGHT
Councillor A. C. DUNN

Councillor S. PEARSON
(Deputy Chairman)
Councillor D. A. PHILLIPS
Councillor Miss B. SLACK
Councillor F. T. WATERWORTH

Town Clerk:

S. BRIGGS, LL.B.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer, Divisional Medical Officer
(East Riding County Council):
R. SCHOFIELD, M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Director of Public Cleansing:
W. E. FEATHERSTONE, D.M.A., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
J. B. SIDEBOTTOM, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:
C. JACKSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., R.S.H.
T. C. L. MILLS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
P. G. SHAW, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H.
left 6th October, 1969

Clerks, Public Health Department:
(Chief) P. H. WOOD, Misses P. BROWN, E. UNDERWOOD and
M. A. WARDILL

Health Office,
4 St. John's Avenue,
Bridlington.
July, 1970.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Bridlington

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1969.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar General's figures for the year indicate a mid-year population of 26,430, 10 more than in 1968.

During the year there were 330 live births and 511 deaths, compared with 339 births and 556 deaths in 1968. The adjusted birth rate for the Borough of 15.5 compares with the national birth rate of 16.3 per thousand population. The adjusted death rate of 12.4 compares with the national death rate of 11.9 per thousand population. The very high crude death rate in Bridlington (19.3 per 1,000) is due entirely to the high proportion of old people in the population.

The causes of death follow the expected pattern, with diseases of the heart and circulation accounting for nearly two-thirds, and cancer a further 13%. Cancer of the lung and bronchus remains the most common cancer. More than one third of the total deaths were due to two diseases known to be associated with cigarette smoking—lung cancer and ischaemic heart disease. The national figures suggest that lung cancer may be decreasing slightly in younger men, but this is more than counterbalanced by a continuing rise in older men. Is there a glimmer of hope here that health education is at last having some effect? My observations of children on their way home from school do not suggest that there has yet been any marked change in smoking habits.

There were 11 deaths of infants under one year of age compared with 14 in 1968. Seven of the deaths were in the first week of life.

Twenty one cases of infective jaundice were notified during the year. In view of the widespread epidemic in the Driffield area in 1968 it is surprising that there were so few cases in Bridlington.

Acute Meningitis

During the summer, seven persons were admitted to hospital suffering from acute meningitis. Investigations showed that the illness was due to a virus ECHO 9. This virus was very common throughout the country at the time, and the Bridlington cases fitted into the national pattern. They were confined to a family group, and after an unpleasant but brief illness all made a complete recovery. The fact that several of the victims worked in the catering trade gave rise to some startling rumours in the town, which could have had serious consequences. The local press cooperated fully in publicising the true nature of the illness and the following facts:—

1. The disease is *not* spread by food.

2. There has never been any question of closing restaurants to prevent the spread of infection.
3. Any member of the public patronizing restaurants in the town is *not* at risk of contracting meningitis.
4. It is not necessary for any organisation to contemplate cancelling a function such as an annual dinner because of the alleged risk of meningitis.
5. Holidaymakers are assured that the risk of contracting meningitis is no greater in Bridlington than in their home town.

Influenza

During December, 1969 and January, 1970 Bridlington was hit by the nationwide influenza epidemic. The first warning sign was a rise in the number of sickness benefit claims at the beginning of December. The outbreak reached its peak in late December and early January, and by early February the number of new cases did not exceed the number expected in a normal winter. There were nine deaths due to influenza. In retrospect, the repeated statements by the Department of Health and Social Security that the infection was of a mild form appear to have been inaccurate. We had nine deaths, compared to five in the Asian Flu epidemic of 1957. The national figures are similar—10,000 deaths compared to 6,000. In 1957 it was estimated that 3% of the influenza victims suffered chest complications. This winter, the Bridlington doctors estimated the incidence of chest complications to be 10%, and commented on the poor response to antibiotics in these patients. Although the elderly were the most severely affected group, a surprisingly large number of previously fit persons under 50 developed bronchitis and even pneumonia.

Schools

In the report for 1968 I commented on the state of the lavatories at Moorfield and Burlington Schools. Following strong representations made by the Council to the East Riding County Council, plans were drawn up to improve the facilities at the two Infant Schools. It was proposed to spend more than £2,000 to provide six indoor lavatories at each of these schools (3 for boys, 3 for girls). This will undoubtedly improve the situation, but the old, outdoor lavatory blocks will still provide the bulk of the sanitary accommodation for the foreseeable future, and there are no plans to improve facilities at the Junior Schools. At the time of writing, the Council is again bringing pressure to bear on the County Council to take action in this matter. It is appreciated that there is never enough money to go round, but a phased programme of renewal should be possible.

Public Health Inspection

Mr. Featherstone, in his section of the report, comments on the problem of staff. A public health inspector left the department in October, and at the time of writing has still not been replaced. In such circumstances routine inspection work is bound to suffer. Food hygiene inspections become less frequent than would be desirable, and it has not yet been

possible to make a start on the clean air programme. The Health Committee has recognised the problem and taken steps to improve the conditions of employment in the hope of recruiting suitable and sufficient staff.

On the subject of clean air, the garden refuse bonfire menace is still with us. These bonfires are dangerous to health, objectionable to neighbours, illegal and unnecessary. The department runs a service for the collection and disposal of garden refuse, but the Bridlington pyromaniacs still insist on polluting the air by their activities. Is it necessary to use the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969 "pour encourager les autres"?

The Future Structure of Local Government and the National Health Service

The long-awaited report of the Royal Commission on Local Government (the Maud Report) finally made its appearance in June. The suggested pattern of local government was a single-tier structure of unitary authorities for most of the country. These would be grouped into provincial councils with nebulous planning functions, and subdivided into local councils with few powers and fewer duties. Bridlington might become a local council, responsible for parks, fair grounds and theatres, but would otherwise lose its local government identity in the half million population of the North Humberside area. It appears that the title of the report ("Local Government Reform") would more accurately be "Local Government Abolition".

Hot on the heels of the Maud Report came the second green paper on the Future Structure of the National Health Service. The first principle of this report was unification of the Health Services with the abolition of the tripartite structure. Having before it a suggested Local Government structure of large authorities the Government decided, for no very sound reason, that these should not be allowed to run the Health Services, and proposed the setting up of Area Health Authorities. These would be responsible for hospital services, general medical and dental services, and, roughly speaking, the health services at present administered by the County Council (including the school health service). Local Authorities would retain the environmental health services, and their new social services departments would take over some health services such as mental health, the day care of children under five and the home help service. The result of this massive reorganisation would be the conversion of a tripartite structure into a bipartite structure, not unification.

It was suggested that an area health authority would consist of 20-25 members, one third each appointed by the local authority, the medical and allied professions, and the minister (who would also appoint the chairman). Thus a maximum of 8 members would be appointed by the local authority. Bridlington could easily fail to have a single representative on the area health authority.

The position of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff in the proposed new set-up is interesting. They would be transferred to the area health authority, where the senior medical personnel would be called

community physicians. Local Authorities would not employ any medical staff but would be "advised on health matters" by the community physicians, who would also exercise "the responsibilities of present Medical Officers of Health in promoting the development of the local authority services which are incorporated in the unified health services". As far as the Medical Officer of Health's conditions of employment are concerned, the proposal is attractive. It appears that we may at last, after battling unsuccessfully for many years, be regarded as doctors with specialist qualifications, instead of as local government officers who happen to be doctors. However, it is doubtful if the removal of the Medical Officer of Health from local government would be to the benefit of the service. At present, he has the general duty to inform the local authority of any circumstances affecting the health of the inhabitants of the area and advise on remedies. This can sometimes lead to friction, but it is a valuable safeguard against covering up unwelcome facts. Under the proposed system, it would presumably be for the authority to decide when and on what matters it required advice. There could be a very dangerous gap here.

At the time of writing, a General Election has just taken place, and as a result the whole question of reorganisation is back in the melting pot. The new Government, when in opposition, expressed itself in favour of a two-tier structure for local government, a structure which seems to have many advantages for an area with a scattered population like East Yorkshire. We await a pronouncement on health service reorganisation. Any significant reorganisation is bound to be difficult and expensive. A fanatical desire to eliminate the bad features of the present system could easily result in the elimination of the good features also. And it must be remembered that only the mistakes are extensively publicised—an efficient and smooth-running service is not news. In the end, a new system will be judged, not on its structural and administrative neatness but on whether it works, i.e. whether the user receives a better service.

Miscellaneous

Water continued to be supplied by the East Yorkshire (Wolds Area) Water Board and was satisfactory in quality and quantity. Sewage disposal continued as in previous years.

In presenting this report I would like to express my thanks to the Staff of my Department for their work during the year, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their constant interest and support.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

R. SCHOFIELD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

GENERAL

Area in acres.....	5,701
Population 1969 Registrar General.....	26,430
Rateable value at 31st March, 1969.....	£1,077,301
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£4,335
Estimated number of inhabited houses.....	10,516

VITAL

Live Births	
Number.....	330
Crude Birth Rate.....	12.5
Adjusted Birth Rate: Comparability factor R.G. 1.24.....	15.5
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births).....	8.8
Still Births	
Number.....	7
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....	20.8
Total live and still births.....	337
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).....	11
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births.....	33.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births....	26.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	103.4
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births).....	21.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births).....	21.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).....	41.5
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths.....	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....	—
Deaths	
Number.....	511
Crude Death Rate.....	19.3
Adjusted Death Rate: Comparability factor R.G. 0.64.....	12.4
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	—
Rate per 1,000 population.....	—
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis.....	—
Rate per 1,000 population.....	—
Deaths from Respiratory Disease.....	43
Rate per 1,000 population.....	1.6
Deaths from Heart Disease.....	208
Rate per 1,000 population.....	7.9
Deaths from Cancer.....	72
Rate per 1,000 population.....	2.7

PROVISIONAL STATISTICS—ENGLAND AND WALES

Births

Live Births	16.3 per 1,000 population
Still births	13.0 per 1,000 total live and still births

Deaths

Death Rate	11.9 per 1,000 home population
Infant Mortality	18.0 per 1,000 live births

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births, Deaths and Population during last 20 years

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Births</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Population</i>
1950	331	383	24,340
1951	324	424	24,750
1952	325	362	24,310
1953	317	354	24,390
1954	312	420	24,470
1955	247	401	24,520
1956	298	414	24,590
1957	278	420	24,780
1958	263	433	24,960
1959	324	432	24,970
1960	371	437	25,500
1961	384	495	25,590
1962	393	437	25,730
1963	375	464	26,000
1964	373	495	26,250
1965	361	496	26,250
1966	354	491	26,370
1967	340	468	26,370
1968	339	556	26,420
1969	330	511	26,430

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BRIDLINGTON M.B. 1969 (R.G.)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All Causes	235	276
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—
Cancer, Oesophagus	1	—
Cancer, Stomach	6	3
Cancer, Intestine	2	7
Cancer, Lung, Bronchus	11	8
Cancer, Breast	—	6
Cancer, Uterus	—	3
Cancer, Prostate	3	—
Leukaemia	—	2
Cancer, Other Sites	11	9
Diabetes Mellitus	3	1
Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	1	—
Anaemias	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, Etc.	—	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	2
Hypertensive Disease	5	2

Continued on page 9

Ischaemic Heart Disease	79	95
Other forms of Heart Disease	10	15
Cerebrovascular Disease	44	67
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	12	10
Influenza	1	6
Pneumonia	7	8
Bronchitis and Emphysema	12	3
Asthma	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2
Peptic Ulcer	3	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	2	—
Congenital Anomalies	1	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	1	2
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	1
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	2
All Other Accidents	4	4
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	1

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS—1969

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	6	5	11
5 to 14 years	—	1	1
15 to 24 years	4	2	6
25 to 34 years	4	—	4
35 to 44 years	1	2	3
45 to 54 years	14	11	25
55 to 64 years	28	20	48
65 to 74 years	84	65	149
75 and over	94	170	264
	<u>235</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>511</u>

INFANTILE DEATHS

Cause of Death	—Under 1 week	—1 to 2 weeks	—2 to 3 weeks	—3 to 4 weeks	—Total under 4 weeks	—1 to 3 months	—3 to 6 months	—6 to 9 months	—9 to 12 months	—Total deaths under one year
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour Etc.	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Anomalies	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, Etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 1959-1969

Year	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1959	5	15.4
1960	7	18.9
1961	14	34.5
1962	9	22.9
1963	7	18.6
1964	12	32.1
1965	7	19.3
1966	6	16.9
1967	7	20.5
1968	14	41.2
1969	11	33.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES **INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1969**

Notifiable Diseases	—Under 1 year	—1-4 years	—5-14 years	—15-24 years	—25-44 years	—45-64 years	—Over 65 years	—Age unknown	—Total Deaths
Food Poisoning.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	1	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis.....	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Meningo-encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice.....	—	1	10	7	3	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1959-1969

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Dysentery.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
Erysipelas.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	1
Measles.....	290	9	377	7	283	21	174	34	174	269	13
Meningococcal Infection.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia.....	6	7	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic).....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	26	9	8	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	2
Whooping Cough.....	7	14	2	—	3	5	—	—	3	—	—
Infective Jaundice.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	21
Acute Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Meningo-encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1968.....	109	69	5	10	193
Added to the Register:					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year.....	2	—	—	—	2
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notifications.....	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Inward transfers.....	—	—	—	—	—
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc.....	1	—	—	—	1
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1969.....	110	69	5	10	194

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospitals in the town are under the Scarborough, Bridlington and Whitby Group of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and are as follows:—

Avenue Hospital

This hospital has 21 maternity, 17 acute medical, 10 post operative, 10 geriatric beds and 8 special care baby cots. During the year there were 577 live births. 15 geriatric, 245 medical and 218 surgical patients were admitted.

Ante and post natal clinics are also held at this hospital.

Lloyd Hospital

This is a small general hospital, and a summary of the work carried out during the year is as follows:—

Total admissions, 1,730. Out-patient Clinics, 4,203 new patients with 13,322 attendances. X-ray Department, 4,876 attendances. Physiotherapy Department, 825 new patients with 11,358 attendances. Accident and Emergency, 8,971 new patients with 18,782 attendances. Operations, 1,549.

Bempton Lane

This hospital has 72 geriatric beds, and during the year 130 patients were admitted.

Miniature Mass Radiography

The Miniature Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the Grand Pavilion Car Park on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month from 10.45 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. 363 persons were examined during 1969.

NURSING HOMES

There are two Nursing Homes on the Borough Register.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Part III Accommodation

Accommodation is provided by the County Council at Burlington House, Danes Lea and Carr Head. Carr Head is a new Home and was opened on the 1st August, 1969. It has accommodation for forty male/female residents. These three Homes together have beds for 154 elderly persons.

Section 47

It was not necessary to take proceedings under this Section during the year.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES—

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The following services are provided in the Borough by the East Riding County Council as the Local Health Authority:—

Infant Welfare Clinics

The Oxford Street Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Monday and Thursday afternoons, and attendances during the year were as follows:—

By infants under 1 year of age.....	2,200
By children 1 to 5 years.....	447

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

During the year the three Nurse/Midwives residing in the Borough attended 3 domiciliary births.

Health Visiting

Four Health Visitors work in the Bridlington area from the Divisional Health Office, Oxford Street (telephone number 5381).

Home Nursing Service

This service is run in conjunction with the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and six Nurses (three of whom are also Midwives) reside and work in the Borough.

Ambulance Service

The County Council's Ambulance Station is situated in St. John Street (telephone number 2421).

Domestic Help

Home Help service which is rendered in the Borough is administered at County Hall, Beverley and all applications for the service are dealt with by the Home Help Organiser (telephone number 0482 881281).

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Routine medical inspections are carried out of all children attending Local Education Authority Schools in the Borough. In addition the following facilities are provided at the County Council's Oxford Street premises:

Minor Ailment Clinic.....	Daily 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic.....	Daily by appointment.
Speech Therapy.....	Three weekly sessions.

OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

Buckrose Health Division Co-ordinating Committee

Once every two or three months a co-ordinating committee, under the aegis of the County Council, meets in Bridlington to co-ordinate the work of Officers in the District who are concerned with the welfare of children. The primary objects of the committee are the prevention of cruelty to children in their own homes and the prevention of break-up of families.

On the committee are representatives of the County Children's Department, the County Health Department, the School Welfare Department, the County Welfare Department, the Housing Managers of the District Councils, the Department of Health and Social Security, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, Probation Officers and a Marriage Guidance Counsellor. Representatives of other organisations are co-opted from time to time as the need arises. Your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer takes the chair of the Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

British Red Cross

The British Red Cross Society, acting as agents for the County Council, provide a service for the loan of nursing requisites which may be needed for temporary periods for sick persons being nursed in their own homes. In Bridlington the Depot for these requisites is under the control of Miss Rowe, Divisional Headquarters, 33 South Back Lane.

Women's Royal Voluntary Service

The W.R.V.S. provide numerous services in the Borough, which includes:—

- Meals on wheels
- Good neighbour services
- Darby and Joan Clubs
- Trolley shop at Avenue Hospital and Burlington House
- Assistance with renewal of batteries for deaf aids
- Clothing in cases of need or emergency
- Canteen service at Lloyd Hospital for out-patients.

Family Planning Association

The Family Planning Association hold a clinic on the first and third Wednesdays from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. at the Oxford Street Premises.

Cervical Cytology

East Riding County Council hold a cervical cytology session at the Oxford Street Clinic when required.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Bridlington lies within the North East Yorkshire Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and cases requiring the services of the Society were visited by Inspector Fitton working from Scarborough. Inspector Fitton's work is much appreciated by those of us in the area concerned with child welfare.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY FOR 1969

The Port of Bridlington is not a Food Importing Port, nor is there any Passenger Traffic.

SECTION I—STAFF TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
R. Schofield	Medical Officer of Health	1.7.1967	M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H.	Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer, East Riding County Council
Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health		} Health Office, Oxford Street, Bridlington. Telephone number 5381.		

SECTION II AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Net Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious diseases on board
			By the M.O.H.	By P.H. Inspector	
Foreign Ports.....	8	1,237	—	—	—
Coastwise.....	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Fishing Craft (mainly for shelter).....	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	8	1,237	—	—	—

SECTION III CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR TABLE C

Passenger Traffic.....	Number of passengers INWARDS.....	Nil
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS.....	Nil
Cargo Traffic.....	Principal IMPORTS.....	Potash
	Principal EXPORTS.....	Nil
Principal Ports from which ships arrive.....		
Wismar and Hamburg		

SECTION IV INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic..... Nil

SECTION V

WATER SUPPLY

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (1) Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping | Town |
| (2) Reports of tests for contamination | None taken |
| (3) Precautions taken against contamination by hydrants and hosepipes | Satisfactory |
| (4) Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority | Nil |

SECTION VI

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS 1952

- (1) List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6)**
 Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure of supplying it to those persons Nil
- (2) Radio Messages**
 (a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district (Regulation 13) Through Humber Radio and normal telephone (link).
 (b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulation 14(1) and (2)) Via Harbour Master
- (3) Notifications otherwise than by Radio (Regulations 14(1) (b))**
 Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon Via Harbour Master
- (4) Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 to 30)**
 Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations Under direction of Harbour Master
- (5) Arrangements for:—**
 (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox—see Section VII) Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board
 (b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts Medical Officer of Health
 (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles Health Department

SECTION VII

SMALLPOX

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from this district | Castle Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital, Cottingham. |
| (2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of ambulance crews | East Riding County Council.
Vaccinal state satisfactory |
| (3) Name of smallpox Consultant available | Dr. S. Jamieson, Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham, and Dr. A. Hutchison, Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull. |
| (4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox | In accordance with Part III of the Ministry of Health Scottish Home and Health Department Medical Memorandum on the diagnosis of smallpox. |

SECTION VIII VENEREAL DISEASES

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen

Mill Street Clinic, Health Department, Kingston-upon-Hull 10 a.m. to 12 noon Monday to Friday, 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesday. St. Mary's Hospital, Scarborough 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday.

SECTION IX CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	—	—	—	—
Cases landed from other ships	—	—	—	—

A short account should be given of the measures taken on arrival by ship of:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Any cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D | There were no such cases |
| (b) Any suspected case of any such disease | No suspected cases. |

SECTION X OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No cases notified.

SECTION XI MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No infected or suspected ships arrived.

SECTION XII MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats | By Public Health Inspector. |
| (2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year | Specimens submitted to Public Health Laboratory Service, Kingston-upon-Hull.
Nil rats examined. |
| (3) Arrangements in the district for de-ratting ships, the methods used, and if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor | Poisons—Trapping by Local Authority Rodent Operative. |
| (4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships | Nil |

TABLE E
RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM
FOREIGN PORTS

Category	Number
Black rats.....	Nil
Brown rats.....	Nil
Species not known.....	Nil
Sent for examination.....	Nil
Infected with plague.....	Nil

TABLE F
DE-RATTING CERTIFICATES AND DE-RATTING EXEMPTION
CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS
FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No. of De-ratting Certificates issued				No. of De-ratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with	After Trapping	After Poisoning	Total		
Nil	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION XIII
INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G
INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
Nature	No.	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Nil	—	—	—	—

SECTION XIV
PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 & 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.....

No shell-fish layings.

SECTION XV
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO
PORTS APPROVED FOR THE LANDING OF ALIENS)

Not applicable.

SECTION XVI
MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.....

By Parks and Gardens Department on behalf of the Bridlington Borough Council.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC CLEANSING
FOR THE YEAR 1969**

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bridlington.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Bridlington.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1969 together with observations on the work carried out by the department.

The duties placed on the department continue to increase due to the continuous stream of legislation which is being placed on the Statute book which imposes a severe strain when you are short of a qualified inspector for a considerable period. Putting it crudely it means that as far as routine work is concerned we do a little of everything to a much lower standard through lack of available time. It is the wish of the Health Committee that we should have the full complement of inspectors in order that we can fulfil all our obligations.

The number of animals slaughtered for human consumption dropped by almost two thousand which is quite remarkable. One can only presume this situation has arisen through butchers buying in bulk quantities at the larger markets. Whether this trend will continue is impossible to say which means that we shall have to wait before the position can be clarified.

In conclusion I must express my appreciation of the support I have received from the Chairman and members of the Health Committee. I would like to thank the Chief Officers for their support and each member of my own staff who have, by their diligence and hard work, made this report possible.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. E. FEATHERSTONE,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Director of Public Cleansing

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS FOR ALL PURPOSES

Environmental Health	4,625
Housing inspections	1,848
Food inspections	2,785
Shops Act inspections (Closing hours, etc.)	16
Factory inspections	61
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act inspections	295
Miscellaneous visits	747
Total	10,377

NOTICES SERVED

Preliminary Notices served	249
Preliminary Notices complied with	108
Statutory Notices served	14
Statutory Notices complied with	12

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Animal Boarding Establishments	4
Camping Grounds	434
Civic Amenities Act	163
Dangerous Buildings	9
Ditches and Watercourses	151
Drains and Sewers	450
Dustbins	72
Dwelling Houses	194
Dwelling Houses Re-inspections	298
Hairdressers	14
Keeping of Animals	11
Litter Act	23
Miscellaneous Visits	1,346
Moveable Dwellings	222
Noise Nuisance	31
Offensive Accumulations	105
Offensive Smells	83
Offensive Trades	1
Pet Animals Act	16
Piggeries	9
Public Conveniences	84
Refuse Collection	137
Refuse Disposal	161
Riding Establishments Act	75
Rodent Control	111
Schools	58
Scrap Metal Dealer	2
Street Cleansing	99
Verminous Premises and Disinfestation	73
Water Supply	5
Yards and Passages	184
Total	4,625

DRAINAGE

Total number of obstructed drains and water closets	Found 425	Remedied 398
---	--------------	-----------------

DISINFECTIONS AND DISINFESTATIONS

The Table shows that we made some 86 visits to premises with regard to the eradication of vermin and other pests. The number of visits is above that of last year and from the Table you will notice that we had a considerable increase of complaints regarding wasps which was primarily due to the rather late but hot summer.

In previous years I have commented on the lack of facilities for cleansing the personal effects of persons and also for the cleansing of bedding and clothing. We did hope to be able to be in a position to have obtained a suitable location for a cleansing station, unfortunately we have not had any success in this direction, however as soon as a suitable site becomes available we shall then start to draw up plans for a building which will cater for this essential need.

It was hoped that we would be able to obtain a site when the Portland Place Depot was re-organised, unfortunately the Corporation is using more vehicles and equipment than ever before and there is a premium on space which makes it most difficult for us to find a site and it now may well be that we shall have to look elsewhere. This would of course give rise to the problem of having the station properly supervised throughout the day.

Ants	7
Bees	5
Beetles	1
Clover Mites	1
Cockroaches	12
Earwigs	2
Fleas	1
Moles	2
Moth (Brown House)	1
Silver Fish	1
Wasps	51
Woodlice	2
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 86

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Summary of Action Taken

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district . .	12,509	39
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	127	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats . .	91	—
(ii) Mice . .	36	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	—	13
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats . .	—	13
(ii) Mice . .	—	—

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Three premises are licensed in respect of the Act and as in previous years we have made regular inspections. On no occasion have we found any premises which are unsuitable nor have we had cause to draw the attention of the R.S.P.C.A. to any animals which are in need of attention.

THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963 THE RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1964

We have worked closely with the veterinary surgeon who carries out the inspections on behalf of the Corporation and we have found that the premises are generally to his satisfaction. The inspections, as required, have been carried out during the peak summer period which certainly has the effect of keeping the owners of these establishments on their toes.

FOOD CONTROL

Slaughterhouse

A total of 8,582 animals were slaughtered in the borough during the year which showed a decrease of 1,958 animals over the previous year which represents a reduction in throughput of approximately 23%. Last year I made reference to the fact that there was a very slight reduction in the number of animals slaughtered and that the reason for this was possibly because the price of meat during the year was particularly high, however I am at a loss to account for this large decrease in the number of animals slaughtered at the Corporation slaughterhouse. One can only presume that a far larger quantity of fresh meat is now being bought outside Bridlington and I know from enquiries I have made that there is a tendency throughout the country towards greater centralisation of slaughtering and marketing facilities and one can only presume that we are going to experience a similar trend in the East Riding.

Having recently purchased the slaughterhouse this may on the surface appear to be bad news, but a close scrutiny of the facts will show that it was essential for the Health Committee to acquire these premises, otherwise the land which was situated at the rear of the slaughterhouse, and now used for grazing purposes, would have been completely sterilised in that had the slaughterhouse premises been purchased by a private company then we would not of course have been able to develop the land. Since acquiring the premises we are now trying to have it brought up to the standard expected by the veterinary surgeons from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who insist that we carry out improvements even though the life of the property may be somewhat limited. It may well be that we shall have to consider within the next five years whether it is economic or desirable to continue having a slaughterhouse in the borough, which would of course cause several problems for some of the local traders and no doubt this will be taken into account when the future use of the slaughterhouse is under consideration. Whatever happens in this connection I feel sure that the decision to purchase the slaughterhouse premises was the right one and that in the long term it will indeed be a wise investment for the Corporation in that should we cease to have a slaughterhouse there are many uses to which this land could be put. In the meantime the Health Committee are endeavouring to bring the premises up to standard as soon as possible and we have in point of fact made several improvements. A new entrance has been constructed allowing animals to pass from the grazing field into the slaughterhouse yard which has certainly been welcomed by the butchers and my own staff as it has made a tremendous difference when handling animals which are being transferred from the grazing areas into the lairage pens.

Total number of visits to slaughterhouse by Public Health Inspectors
--

592

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases inspected and condemned	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,238	—	4	4,461	2,879
Number inspected	1,238	—	4	4,461	2,879
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	19
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.66
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	406	—	—	201	753
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	32.8	—	—	4.55	26

Unsound Meat Condemned	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	2	0	0
Total Weight	—	2	0	0
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	0	26
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	6	3	19
Total Weight	3	8	0	17
Tuberculosis and Non-Tuberculosis:				
Total Weight	3	10	0	17

Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis	
Number of animals affected	5
Head	2
Heart Muscle	3
Percentage of animals affected with Cysticercus Bovis4

Organs Involved

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Tuberculosis only:				
Heads and Tongues	—	—	—	17
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:				
Heads and Tongues	7	—	—	5
Livers	164	—	96	381
Part Livers	230	—	—	—
Lungs	17	—	100	563
Kidneys	—	—	—	9
Udders	1	—	—	2
Hearts	6	—	7	222
Spleens	—	—	—	3
Stomachs	5	—	—	2
Intestines	—	—	—	6
Other carcase meat	1	—	4	14

OTHER FOODS

Other Foods examined in premises other than slaughterhouses and found to be unfit for human consumption

	Tins	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Tinned Foods	152	—	3	2	12	14
Open Foods	—	6	0	3	14	15
Total Weight		6	4	1	27	13

In addition 2 chickens, 5 cream cakes, 13 meat pies, 52 melons, 6 sausage rolls, 39 dozen swiss rolls, 940 portions tomato ketchup and 929 jars, bottles and packets of foodstuffs were condemned.

Percentage of Food Animals with Tuberculosis

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cattle (excluding Cows)	0.4	0.07	0.13	0.07	—
Cows	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	0.64	1.34	0.66	0.9	0.66

Summary of Carcases Inspected

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cattle (excluding Cows)	1,468	1,382	1,508	1,355	1,238
Cows	—	—	6	—	—
Calves	3	2	22	14	4
Sheep	4,296	4,845	5,857	5,821	4,461
Pigs	2,790	2,821	3,177	3,350	2,879
Totals	8,557	9,050	10,570	10,540	8,582

FOOD HYGIENE

General

During the latter part of the summer we lost the services of one of the District Public Health Inspectors which meant that we have not been able to carry out the number of inspections of food premises that we would like particularly in the main shopping areas. It is essential, not only during the holiday season, that we pay particular attention to food premises so that we can lead, guide and advise all those in the food industry as to the problems which are created by modern methods of food storage which at times can be rather complicated when one looks at the mass of instructions which are now being given from numerous sources. My staff have done their best to advise all those who have sought advice of all the pitfalls which modern storage problems present and I feel that the help we have given in this direction has been much appreciated. During the past year we have witnessed the modernisation of many catering premises and in every case we have received the fullest co-operation from the proprietors and I feel sure that the modernised premises will not only be a credit to the owners of such businesses but also to the town as a whole. It is good to know that we have many food premises which not only are well constructed and have every modern facility but have a standard of hygiene which is second to none.

There has been some difficulty with regard to the question of sanitary accommodation for patrons at premises where meals are partaken. This has been brought about by the fact that refreshment houses are required to provide sanitary accommodation for customers. We have not insisted on such facilities at existing premises, however where major structural alterations have taken place we have set a policy that such improvements must be incorporated in the new building. I personally think that this policy is a reasonable one and I am certain that in the end we shall have all catering premises in the town having sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for all their customers, which is as it should be.

The kiosks situated along the foreshores appear to be satisfying a terrific demand and one is bound to ask the question as to how we managed without them previously and I am certain that there is every justification for constructing the final kiosk on the north foreshore at a point in the vicinity of Sands Lane.

At the present time I am in the process of enlarging the film library in order that we can extend the range of subjects we are covering as we are now receiving numerous requests from organisations in the town for a member of my department to go and speak to them on problems associated with the food industry. The slides have proved to be very successful and they have certainly been well received and I am sure that they will make more and more people aware of the difficulties which can be overcome by storing and selling food in the correct manner and how easy it is to do this essential job with very little effort.

FOOD PREMISES

Number of Types of Food Premises in the Borough

Bakehouses	28
Butchers Shops	30
Confectionery Shops	86
Crab Dressers and Boilers	5
Fried Fish Shops	23
Greengrocery Shops	24
Grocery Shops	76
Hotels and Boarding Houses	335
Ice Cream Manufacturers	12
Licensed Premises	53
Markets	1
Market Stalls	16
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	80
School Canteens	7
Slaughterhouses	1
Wet Fish Shops	13
Total	790

Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Butchers registered for manufacture of meat products	27
Crab Dressers and Boilers	5
Preserved Food Manufacturers (other than Butchers).	29
Ice Cream Vendors	190
Ice Cream Manufacturers	12
Inspections of Registered Food Premises	297

Summary of Inspections of Food Premises

Bakehouses	87
Butchers Shops	100
Canteens	22
Confectionery Shops	145
Dairies—processing plants	13
Fried Fish Shops	68
Greengrocery Shops	53
Grocery Shops	180
Hospitals	9
Hotels and Boarding Houses	111
Ice Cream—manufacturing	32
Ice Cream—storage and sale	161
Licensed Premises	68
Markets/Stalls	1,133
Mineral Water Manufacturer	2
Mobile Vehicles	13
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	430
Shellfish Processing	5
Slaughterhouses	6
Wet Fish Shops	31
*Food and Drugs Act Enquiries	12
Unsound Food	104
Total	2,785
*Including food poisoning and foreign bodies.	

Foreign Matter and Mould

Commodity	Foreign Matter		Mould
	Number		Number
	Home produced food	Imported food	
Milk.....	1 (Glass) 1 (Dirt) 1 (Cement)	—	—
Butter.....	—	—	—
Cheese.....	—	—	—
Bread.....	—	—	—
Canned meat.....	—	1 (Fly)	—
Cooked meat.....	—	—	—
Meat pies.....	—	—	1
Fish.....	—	—	—
Fruit.....	—	—	—
Jam.....	—	—	—
Vegetables.....	—	—	—
Cereals.....	—	—	—
Sweets.....	1 (Cocoa Moth)	—	—
Confectionery.....	—	—	—
Other food — Food served in cafe.....	1 (Cigarette End)	—	—
Totals.....	5	1	1
Number of prosecutions under Section 2.....			3
Number of prosecutions under Section 8.....			1
Total amount of Fines and Costs imposed.....			£45

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

	Number	
	Prosecutions	Convictions
General requirements.....	—	—
Requirements relating to persons engaged in the handling of food.....	—	—
Requirements relating to food premises.....	—	—
Totals.....	—	—
Total Fines and Costs.....	—	—
Number of premises disqualified.....	—	—
Periods of disqualification.....	—	—

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

	Number	
	Prosecutions	Convictions
General requirements.....	—	—
Requirements relating to food handlers and the handling of food.....	—	—
Requirements relating to markets and stalls and delivery vehicles.....	—	—
Totals.....	—	—
Total Fines and Cost.....	—	

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

No. Taken	Grades			
	1	2	3	4
338	144	99	66	29
%	42.6	29.3	19.5	8.6

Summary of the Result of the Examination of Ice Cream Samples					
Month	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Totals
January.....	—	—	—	—	—
February.....	—	—	—	—	—
March.....	—	—	—	—	—
April.....	34	7	—	5	46
May.....	28	12	1	6	47
June.....	21	15	6	11	53
July.....	27	18	22	5	72
August.....	12	12	15	2	41
September.....	7	21	14	—	42
October.....	15	14	8	—	37
November.....	—	—	—	—	—
December.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	144	99	66	29	338

Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	12
Ice Cream Vendors.....	189
Number of Visits made to Ice Cream Premises.....	193

HOUSING (SLUM CLEARANCE)

It was my intention to make a concentrated effort with regard to the improvement of houses individually and in improvement areas; unfortunately I have not been able to get very far primarily because of the staffing situation which has meant that one of the inspectors who was allocated to this task has had to spend most of his time on normal duties. Looking at the figures it is quite apparent that we are not going to make any progress in this field unless we make a really sustained effort and this can only be achieved by personal visits to all the respective owners of properties which fall within the category which can be improved. The number of grants given is pitiful and I find it hard to understand why people will not avail themselves of the generous grants which are now available. One can only presume that they have not had the whole aspect fully explained to them, otherwise I feel sure that we would have made much more progress. Once I have a full complement of public health inspectors it is my intention to deal with this matter as soon as possible as I feel we can make considerable progress provided we are willing to spend the time and make the effort.

HOUSING

STATISTICS

Total number of houses in the Borough	11,163
Houses erected during the year by:	
Local Authority	24
Private Enterprise	98
Flats erected during the year by:	
Private Enterprise	4
Houses in course of erection at end of the year:	
Local Authority	—
Private Enterprise	56
Flats in course of erection at end of the year:	
Private Enterprise	4
Flats provided by conversion:	
Properties converted	9
Resulting units	16
Total number of dwellings with pail closets	4
Total number of dustbins in the Borough	14,292
Total number of applicants for Council Houses at end of year	786

SUMMARY OF HOUSING VISITS

Section 9 Inspections (Houses repairable at reasonable expense)	16
Section 16 Closing or Demolition Order Inspections (Individual unfit houses)	68
Clearance Area Inspections (Housing Consolidated Regulations)	51
Overcrowding Inspections	—
Improvement Grants (Determination of life and state of property)	130
Disrepair Certificate Inspections	—
Multi-occupied House Inspections	623
Re-inspections (all types above)	468
Public Health Acts Inspections (Sections 39, 45, 93, etc.)	194
Public Health Acts (Re-inspections)	298
Total	1,848

TABLE I**Summary of Action taken during the year 1969**

Clearance Area	Type of Order	Date Represented	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of persons to be displaced
North Street (No. 1).....	C.P.O.	17.1.68	Not confirmed 3.1.69	10	14
Total.....				10	14

TABLE II**Individual Unfit Houses**

Number of Houses Demolished	Closing Orders	Demolition Orders	Undertakings given under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957
1	2	1	6

TABLE III**Demolition of Houses**

Total number of houses demolished during the year:	
Houses in Clearance Areas.....	22
Houses subject to Demolition Orders.....	1
As result of informal action.....	5
Total.....	28

Amenities provided by Standard Grants during the year

Fixed baths.....	3
Hot water supply.....	3
Food stores.....	1
Wash hand basins.....	3
Water closets.....	4

Amounts paid in Grants

Standard Grants:	
Total number.....	6
Average grant per house.....	£81
Total amount paid in grants.....	£487
Discretionary Grants:	
Total number.....	21
Average grant per house.....	£246
Total amount paid in grants.....	£5,160

Housing Act 1961 (Houses in Multiple Occupation)

Over 600 visits were made to flats during 1969 and from our inspections it is obvious that the owners of these premises are making a very determined effort to ensure that their premises comply with the standard as set down by the Council. I would like to mention at this point that the majority of premises do in fact have a standard which is far higher than that set by the Corporation and this is very much to the credit of the owners of these premises. I have had the fullest co-operation from all those owners who have undertaken to carry out extensions or improvements and we have been able to settle amicably all those difficulties which have arisen. At the present time I find that more and more people are now prepared to consult the department when planning alterations and this augurs well for the future co-operation between flat owners and this department.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

I regret to say that we have been unable to introduce smoke control areas on the perimeter of the borough on such land which is for development and this is due entirely to the staff problem. Every premises has to be inspected in order to see what alterations are necessary and it must be appreciated that the preparation of such areas involves a considerable amount of time. I sincerely hope that during 1970 we shall be able to get down to this problem as I feel sure that it is not only desirable but necessary when one looks at the pollution statistics which are relevant to the whole of the borough and no doubt many people will realise that we do have a problem at certain times of the year when certain weather conditions do precipitate considerable atmospheric pollution in certain areas of the town. The burning of refuse at the rear of domestic premises has declined slightly and no doubt this has been dictated by the fact that we do collect garden refuse.

TABLE I

CLEAN AIR VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS

Average Smoke

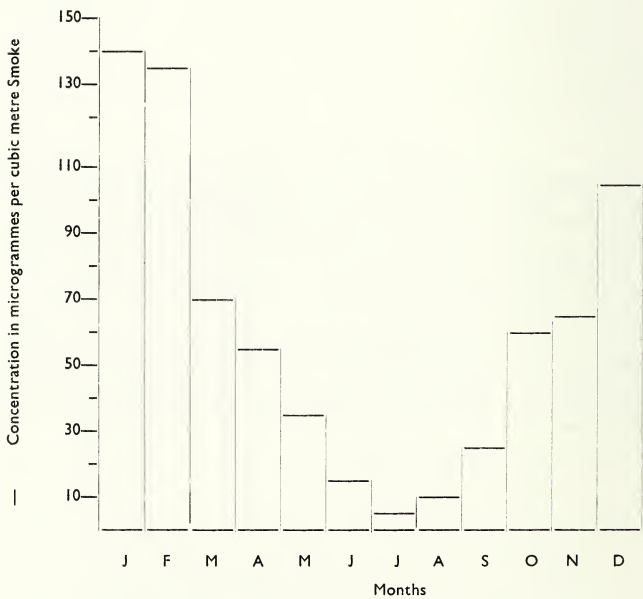
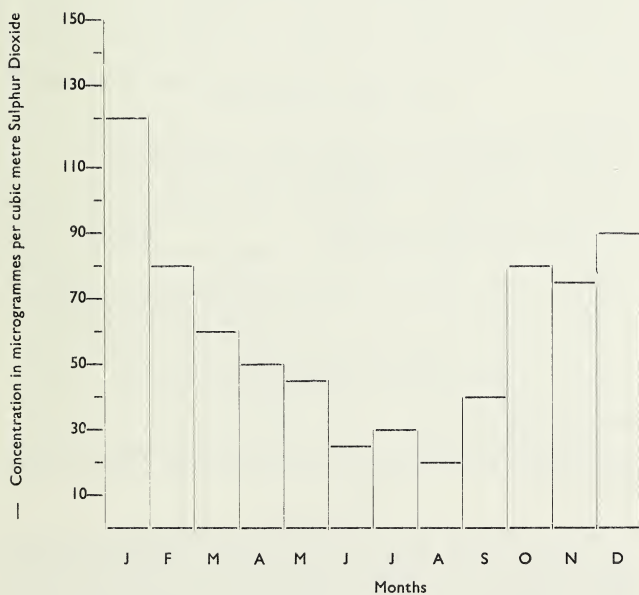


TABLE 2

CLEAN AIR VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS

Average Sulphur Dioxide



WATER

Examining Laboratories

Public Health Laboratory, Hull

The Northern Analysts, Hull

The Public Health Laboratory is used by the Health Department for Bacteriological Examinations. The presence of Free Chlorine in Chlorinated Water is carried out by my own staff.

In addition to the above, regular samples of water are taken by the East Yorkshire (Wolds Area) Water Board.

There have been no complaints regarding the quality or quantity of water within the Borough.

SAMPLING

PRIVATE SUPPLIES				
RAW WATER				
Bacteriological Examination Report				
No. Exam.	Excel.	Satis.	Susp.	Unsatis.
7	—	7	—	—

Total number of samples taken: 7

EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM SWIMMING POOLS						
CHLORINATED WATER						
Bacteriological Examination Report				Chemical Examination for Free Chlorine		
No. Exam.	Satis.	Susp.	Unsatis.	No. Exam.	Present	Absent
54	49	—	5	54	54	—

Total number of samples taken: 108

Average Free Chlorine content: .35 parts per million

Swimming Pools

The standard of cleanliness was once again very high which is good when one considers the amount of use these pools get owing to the absence of an indoor swimming pool in the town.

SCHOOLS

The Health Committee has made it quite plain to the County Education Committee that they intend to press for indoor sanitary accommodation at Moorfield and Burlington Infants and Junior Schools. Recently the County Council has indicated that they are prepared to make provision for indoor sanitary accommodation at the infants schools and whilst the Committee appreciate that this is a step in the right direction they feel that it is just as important to have indoor accommodation at the junior schools. Further discussions are to be had with the County Education Department when it is hoped that we shall be able to have this question dealt with in full so that we can have all the requisite facilities for the children at these schools.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The Table shows that we have made a lot more visits than in previous years and I think that this has been very necessary as in the past we have been restricted to carrying out a limited number of inspections owing to the demands of the other sections of our work. All the old faults are with us particularly those relating to carelessness and these can only be overcome by ensuring adequate supervision and a certain degree of routine discipline. I think we have made some progress in that more and more employees are now aware of the requirements of this Act and there is a greater sense of responsibility on their part in that where there is machinery and other equipment they are much more careful than they have been in the past when operating same.

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of the year	Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices.....	2	120	7
Retail Shops.....	6	302	74
Wholesale shops, warehouses....	1	22	—
Catering establishments open to the public.....	2	89	57
Fuel storage depots.....	—	—	—
Total.....	11	533	138

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act—295.

FACTORIES

Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	9	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	168	45	6	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises).....	5	5	—	—
Total.....	182	61	6	—

Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1).....	1	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4).....	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient.....	1	—	—	—	—
Defective.....	4	—	3	1	—
Total.....	7	—	3	1	—

Outworkers

Nature of Work	Number of Workers
Making wearing apparel.....	1

LICENSED CARAVAN CAMPS

Situation	Owner	Number of Caravans
Marton Road, Bridlington	Mr. W. Gatenby	282
Pinfold Street, Bridlington	Mr. B. and Mrs. J. Davis	20
Jewison Lane, Bridlington	Mr. J. L. Ireland	217
Lime Kiln Lane, Bridlington	Park Estates (Bridlington) Ltd.	400
Jewison Lane, Bridlington	Mrs. G. M. Pilling	60
Charity Farm, Sewerby	Mr. H. Lount	188
Marton Poultry Farm, Bridlington	Mr. J. Rowley	120
Total		1,287

The private caravan camps have been more popular than ever before with visitors and this to some degree is due to the high standard of amenities provided plus the fact that there is a continuing programme of improvement at each one within the borough. We now have sufficient vehicle capacity to cater for the introduction of bulk refuse containers at all caravan sites within the borough which should be of considerable assistance not only to the respective site owners but also from the Corporation's point of view as this method of refuse collection and disposal is vastly superior from a time-saving point of view than the normal traditional methods.

SOUTH CLIFF CARAVAN PARK

We have continued the programme for the curbing and re-surfacing of the Caravan Park road system and this year we have completed the main stretch of road from the island fronting the shop through to the organised camp. In addition we have provided extra lighting in those areas which have previously had no lighting facilities at all and such facilities that have been provided have been well received by the people on the site. A lot more attention has been given to the planting of trees and shrubs and we are now making a determined effort to sort out all those gardens which will have to be re-planted. At the same time I would like to point out that whilst it is essential for us to continue landscaping it is also essential to realise that we must have better grass cutting equipment. This is no criticism of the Parks Department who do a very good job but the machinery which they use is of the large type which means that my own men have still got to go around in all those areas which are rather restricted by virtue of the siting of each individual caravan and also the gardens which are irregular in shape. I feel that the answer to this problem is for my own staff to have a suitable grass-cutting machine which can be driven in all those areas without having to resort to using mowers which are not equipped to transport the man operating the mowing equipment. The Parks Superintendent is in agreement on this point as he himself has a tremendous amount of grass cutting to do during the summer period and very often he has more work than he can cope with and I feel sure that if we were to carry out all the mowing on the Caravan Park and Organised Camp then we would be assisting him considerably in easing the problems which face his department. At the present time we are testing several types of mowing equipment and along with the Parks Superintendent I hope to evaluate all the machines under test and report further to the Health Committee and the Vehicles Sub-Committee on this particular aspect.

We have now constructed a new store at the rear of the shop premises and at the same time it has been so designed that the store can be serviced from the adjoining loading bay which means that all goods received at the shop can be brought into the premises at the rear without disturbing any of the customers. This long awaited improvement has certainly been appreciated by the shopkeeper and it has enabled him to provide far more room for display purposes in the shop itself. We now have a new telephone kiosk for use by the people resident on the site and this has been placed adjoining the shop premises in an area which is well lit and in a central position to all the caravans on the site. It would appear from the receipts that the telephone is now being used more than ever before and possibly this is because of the poor siting of the previous position.

The launderette facilities have been a complete success and these consist at the present time of a Bendix washer, tumbler drier, Hoover spin drier and an ironing machine. All these facilities have been well used and the only snag at the present time is that we are somewhat restricted with the hot air tumbler drier in that we can only have one operated by electricity as there is no gas supply on the site and this has the effect of making the drying period of clothes somewhat extended, however I am at the present time trying to ascertain whether there is a more efficient type of drier on the market which would give us the same results as the gas-fired hot air appliances. The interior of the ablution block has been refurbished in that the lower sections of the walls which have a specialist type impervious coating have been renewed and it only remains for the exterior of the building to be redecorated and this can of course be carried out during the next year.

The demand for sites on the South Cliff Caravan Park is now higher than ever before and I would venture to suggest that the reason we are in this very happy position is due entirely to the fact that this Caravan Park is now one of the finest in the country and in saying so one must not forget that in order to maintain this position it is essential that we continue the policy of improving the site wherever and whenever possible. This will certainly pay dividends and I know that all the improvements which have been carried out in recent years have been very much welcomed by those people who return year after year to enjoy the pleasures of this site. The Committee, even though it is in the middle of difficult financial times, have always endeavoured to see that we shall have the best facilities that are available on this site and I feel sure that this policy is the correct one. I have taken numerous parties of visitors around the site and perhaps one of the most impressed parties was the one from Sweden who said that this was the only Caravan Park that they had visited where there was any serious attempt at landscaping the whole site even though it was sited in a very difficult position whereby it is exposed to the elements and in such close proximity to the North Sea.

ORGANISED CAMPING

Camping at the South Cliff is becoming more popular than ever before and I regret to say that we have been unable, owing to the economic situation, to bring forward a scheme for the construction of a small ablution block specifically to serve those organisations which use the site.

